Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1871.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Republican party of Pennsylvania will meet at the Logan House, Aitoons, on Wednesday, June 21, at 12 M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.

THYERS AND THE ORLEANIST

Republican newspapers please copy.

PRINCES. For the moment the ever-changing kaleidoscope of French politics brings into prominence an apparent contest on the part of M. Thiers to maintain a republic, of which he is the official head, against the Orleanist princes, with whom he formerly sympathized. The position of M. Thiers somewhat resembles that held by General Prim during the Spanish interregnum, but it presents this difference - that while Prim professed a constant anxiety to secure a proper occupant for the Spanish throne (his final selection of a prince of the house of Hohenzollern being the immediate pretext of the war between Germany and France), M. Thiers declares that he is anxious to make the republic perpetual, despite the existence of candidates for the French throne who, on personal grounds, he might fairly be presumed to favor. He is commonly and justly accused of having so far betrayed the revolutionists of 1830 as to clear Louis Philippe's pathway to the throne. After the revolution of 1848 had deposed Louis Philippe, M. Thiers made a desperately courageous effort to secure the French throne for Louis Philippe's grandson, the legitimate heir of the Orleans line; and yet, at this particular juncture, the old devotee of Orleanism seems to have become its most effective antagonist. A cable telegram states that the vote abrogating the proscription of the Orleanist princes was passed only on a condition, exacted by M. Thiers, that they should not sit in the Assembly and not enter into any intrigue against the Republic. But past experience indicates that such pledges were no more sacred to French politicians than divers oaths; and the real meaning of all the late proceedings may be a gradual preparation of France for the establishment of a constitutional monarchy.

THE GAS LOAN.

THE Gas Ring achieved a victory in Common Council yesterday, in the passage of the ordinance creating a loan of half a million dollars, to be expended by the Ring in such a manner as the individuals composing it may propose. The Select Branch, however, has not yet worked itself up the point of braving public opinion by compying with the demands of the Ring, and the ordinance was accordingly postponed. We hope sincerely that there will be enough honesty and enough pluck in Select Council to resist to the last this attack upon the pockets of the tax-payers, and that a determined effort will be made to prove to the Gas Trustees that they are the servants not the masters of the and public. The destruction of the Market street gas works without consultation with Councils, and the demand for half a million dollars without the submission of estimates and specifications, are gross outrages, which should bring upon the trustees the full weight of public indignation. If there is any inconvenience felt throughout the city on account of an insufficient supply of gas, there certainly will be such a popular demand for reform in the administration of the gas works as will be likely to lead to important results. If such inconvenience does occur, Councils will be in no degree to blame for it, and the members of the Select branch will only be doing their duty to themselves and to the public if they refuse positively to give the money asked for, unless they not only are assured that it will be expended honestly, but that they will have some control over its expenditure. The city has been afflicted long enough under the present system of managing the gas works, and it is high time that a determined effort was made to break up the ring, and to give us an honest and capable administration of the affairs of the gas works.

AN UNASPIRING TRIO.

FIRST comes our friend John W. Geary, with the assertion, "I am not a candidate for any office under the State or National Government, and I will not accept any office."

Then comes the philosopher of the Tribune, with the plump declaration, "I trust never henceforth to be an aspirant for any office or political position whatever."

And now comes the martial Sherman, who announces that he "never has been and

never will be a candidate for the Presidency." These declarations are all emphatic in their way, and, taken alone, without regard to the character of the three men, we might infer from them that Presidential conventions would have to go further and fare worse. But they are not all as sententious in their speech as President Grant, and the context has important bearing on the quoted passages. Says Geary, furthermore: - "I don't want any office, and will not accept any, unless"-that's just what's the matter with Geary always-"unless my fellow-citizens drag me out, which if they do, I will try to do whatever lies in my power in the future, as I have in the past." That is to say, Geary will "try" to do something if somebody will have the kindness to "drag" him "ont." Shallowheaded, shallow-hearted, shallow-souled, inordinately vain, inconceivably weak, as vacillating as a weathercock, as treacherous as a Camanche, as full of wind as of vanity, as nuch fitted for the Presidency as he is for the Gubernatorial chair, this man John W. Geary would sell himself to the Devil, if the Devil in return would "drag" him "out" of

his imbecility and set him up on the steps of

the White House. But the Devil is not a fool, and Geary will never be President.

Says Greeley furthermore:-"But I fully purpose also never to decline any duty or responsibility which my political friends shall see fit to devolve upon me, of which I shall be able to fulfil the obligations without neglecting more imperative duties." This means, of course, that if any exalted functions should, through the unsolicited agency of political friends, "devolve" upon the Philosopher, he would not shirk their performance, provided always he would still have time enough at his disposal to write a daily leader for the Tribune, and indulge in a semi-occasional disquisition on "What I Don't Know About Farming." At the time of writing his Kansas letter Mr. Greeley 'had not yet formed a decided opinion as to the man who ought to be our next Republican candidate for President, but"-here it comes again, with all its destructive force-"but it seems to me advisable that he should be a steadfast, constant believer in the good old Whig doctrine of one Presidential term." Which the same U. S. Grant is not, and Horace Greeley is. So. while the philosopher of the Tribune is "not yet" fully prepared to announce his belief in the expediency of having executive functions "devolved" upon himself, he is fully prepared to assert his belief that they will have "devolved" upon President Grant long enough by the close of his present term. Of course, Greeley wants to be Presidentwho does not, when even John W. Geary can have such aspirations? But the office must "devolve" upon him, and must not interfere with the "more imperative duties" of the Tribune office and the farm at Chappaqua. In all this, the Philosoper is perfectly honest. If the people rose en masse and forced him to seek shelter in the Executive Mansion on peril of his life, it would be harder work to get him out before his time was up than it was to drive him in. But, if the door stood wide open to the first comer, and no man raised his voice for or against him, it is extremely doubtful if he would take the trouble to walk in and turn the key af ter him.

Says Sherman furthermore:-"If nominated by either party, I should peremptorily decline, and even if elected unanimously I should decline to serve." And to clinch this plump avowal, he adds:-"If you can find language stronger to convey this meaning. you are at liberty to use it." In simple truth, this blunt soldier does not want to be President. The Democracy will evidently have to accept him at his word, for he speaks of "either party," and fulminates his declination at both and all combined. He will not even be driven into office. If the six million voters of the country should lift up their voices in absolute harmony, General Sherman will not submit to having Presidential cares "devolve" upon him. If he should be driven into the White House for safety, he will crawl out the back window and scale the Washington Monument to escape the unanimous importunity of the nation. There was perhaps necessity for him to be quite so emphatic; but he had doubtless read Geary's speech and Greeley's letter, and felt obliged to make his meaning clearly understood. And in this he is wise in his day and generation, wiser than some of his contemporaries. He can afford to be content. Geary can not, and Greeley will not. Geary can not, because he has gone from bad enough to worse from the start; while Greeley has always made it a point never to shirk a new responsibility that "devolves" upon him, unless it demands the neglect of "more im-

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

THE rights of women to follow lucrative em-

perative duties."

ployments for which they are well fitted, but which have hitherto been to a great extent, if not entirely, monopolized by men, have been clearly recognized by three important conventions now in session; and we record the fact with great satisfaction, as it is an indication that a cause which has substantial merits, despite the nonsense uttered by many of its most zealous advocates, is really making headway in the right direction. The exigencies of modern social organization are making it more and more necessary every day that the opportunities for women to earn their bread and butter by honorable labor should be greatly increased, and the mean and petty spirit which has been manifested towards women by the members of some professions which lay claim to the titles of learned and liberal is in the highest degree discreditable. The very fact that women who desire to do good and creditable work outside of the kitchen and nursery are snubbed and contemned as they are by those of whom better things might be expected, renders it the more gratifying when a full and fair recognition of the claims of women workers is made by such influential assemblies as the American Institote of Homosopathy and the National Photographic Association now in session in this city, and the International Typographical Union, which is holding a convention in Baltimore. In the Photographers' Convention there are a number of women delegates, who do not push themselves unduly into the foreground, but who take an active and intelligent interest in the proceedings, and who are treated with the greatest respect by their male associates. In the Typographical Convention there are also women delegates, and yesterday one of them offered an important resolution, that was adopted, to the effect that the International Union shall recommend the subordinate unions to receive, as far as practicable, Ur ion girls in offices on an equality

with men. The Homosopathic Institute yes-

terday administered a rebuke to some of the

old school associations by adopting, after a

spirited debate, a resolution declaring that

properly qualified physicians, men or

women, are eligible to membership,

who have graduated at medical schools of

good standing. Great discredit has been

brought upon the women's rights movement

by admitting three women

suffrage is the one thing needful, by the freelove doctrines, and by the disreputable characters of some of the professed leaders of the women's movement, and by an evident desire on the part of many wemen to enjoya license to imitate the worst vices of men; but the public should not lose sight of the fact that there are, besides these, an immense number of earnest and large-minded women who really desire to advance the interests of their sex by opening new avenues of employment for women, who are at present unable to obtain work except at starvation wages, and who only ask a fair field and no favor. Such women are deserving of the heartiest encouragement and support; and as the wellbeing of our social system will, in the future. in a large measure depend upon their success, it is with great pleasure that we call attention to the evidence before us that the real women's rights cause, the right to perform honest work and to get good wages for it, is making substantial progress

THE Washington contractors have resumed work, a strong police force being on hand to protect the laborers from being assaulted by the strikers. The latter demand \$2 per day for eight hours' labor, while those who are at work receive \$1.50 per day. The Governor of the District seems to be pursuing a proper course, despite the denunciations of a Washington journal. It is his main duty to protect the laborers who are willing to work for lower prices than those demanded by the strikers, and this duty he is performing faithfully. The strikers have a perfect right to ask all they choose for their services, and to take all they can honestly get, but they have no more right to prevent other men from working than they have to burn down houses. A workingman's capital consists of his capacity for labor. Let him make the most of this capacity, sell it in the dearest market, and enhance its value by all legitimate methods. But kicks, blows, and murderous attacks upon other workingmen whose rivalry is dreaded, are not legitimate methods for enhancing the price of labor; and the whole force of civil authority should be employed, whenever its employment becomes necessary, to put down such riotous and diabolical demonstrations. As well might a merchant seek to destroy the stock of a business competitor whose rivalry he dreads, as one laborer attempt, by force and violence, to keep another laborer from working for comparatively low wages. Nothing could well be more dangerous to any community than a toleration of the absurd and dangerous doctrine that any set of men can fix prices for their products or labor by sheer terrorism. The coal regions of Pennsylvania have suffered so dreadfully from strikes mainly because the local and State authorities have shirked their duty in the matter referred to, while the Washington strike will apparently be speedily ended by the prompt and proper action of the Governor of the District.

On Monday evening a public meeting will be held at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Commercial Exchange and a number of our citizens who are interested in the prosperity of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, to consider the relations between the development of the Northwest by the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the prosperity of the trade, manufactures, and commerce of our State and city. The meeting will be addressed by Hon. William D. Kelley and by Hon. Selucius Garfielde, the Congressional delegate from Washing Territory. Both of these gentlemen possess extensive information with regard to the Northwest, and their addresses will undoubtedly be both interesting and instructive. While the Northern Pacific Railroad is a national, it is also essentially a Philadelphia enterprise, and this city and State will derive great benefit from it, provided our citizens take the active interest they should in its progress. As the meeting on Monday evening will be especially for the purpose of explaining the relations between the development of the Northwest by means of the Northern Pacific Railroad and the future prosperity of the industries of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, it is to be boped that there will be a large attendance of our business men and others who have the advancement of Philadelphia interests at heart.

THE proceedings of the Rabbinical Conference at Cincinnati affords another illustration of the tendency of the system of religious freedom prevailing in the United States to promote modifications of the old usages of the respective sects. This conference has formally decided that in the most ancient of all the religious denominations organized in this country, 'a modern prayerbook is to be furnished, in which all allusion to the return of Jesus to Jerusalem and the idea of sacrifice and of a personal Messiah are to be omitted," while "the service is to be largely in the vernacular instead of the Hebrew language," and various other changes are to be made. In nations where the Jews are persecuted, or where they are objects of political or social proscription, it is a matter of pride with them to remain steadfast in every detail of the faith and customs of their ancestors; while here, where they are left in perfect liberty to abide by or depart from any or all of these details, the disposition constantly increases to consult personal convenience, taste, or reason on points which are not deemed vitally essential.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXERCISES of the Old Man's Home were celebrated yesterday. The objects of this institution are so laudable that it deserves to be well supported by wealthy and charitable citizens. Age and want are always an ill-matched pair, but their union is especially painful in the many cases of worthy men who, after making a valiant struggle for many years in the battle of life, fall as victims at a time when their faculties are impaired and their energies paralyzed. The good old men who are destitute of money, relatives, and rich friends should be by the clamors of those who pretend that the | well provided for.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE has at last been fully organized by the appointment of the Hon. Russell Errett as chairman. Mr. Errett has accepted the position, and the committee will hold its first meeting at Altoons, on June 21.

"THE DOWNPALL OF ENGLAND."-The article from Blackwood's Magazine which we published a few days ago has been issued complete in neat book form by Porter & Coates. This graphic description of what may happen to England, if she does not pay attention to the warnings repeatedly given her, has created an immense sensation on both sides of the Atlantic, and both as a warning and as a prophecy it is not only well worthy of present perusal but of being preserved for future reference. The events it narrates are not only possible but many of them extremely probable, and that the article has touched a sore point, and that it has hart, is proved by the excited comments it has elicited from the English journals of every class.

NOTICES.

NOVELTIES : ELEGANT NOVELTIES SUMMER UNG IN BLEGANT NOVELTIES SUMMER CLOTHING. ELEGANT NOVELTIES SUMMER CLOTHING. SUMMER CLOTHING. ELEGANT NOVELTIES

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NEW GOODS! We receive new and fresh goods EVERY DAY, and keep our stock well up.

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to be found nowhere else. They are far below the Old ones, and are attracting great attention. WANAMAKER & BROWN. WANAMAKER & BROWN.

These are a novelty entirely original with us, and

OAK HALL THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA. S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILA-DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES-JUNE 1, 1871:— MANSION HOUSE-Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wu der, Pottsville P. O., Schuyikill bounty. TESCARORA HOTEL-Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tusmora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE-W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City O., Schuylkill county. MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel O., Northumberland county, WHITE HOUSE-F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks OUNTRAL AVENUE HOUSE-G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.

MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY — L. M. Koons,
Boyertown P. O., Berks county.

LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME-Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county,
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O.,

Dauphin county.

EPHRATA SPRINGS-John Frederick, Ephrata O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRILGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, ollegeville P. O. Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr. James Palmer, Col-BPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.

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This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June.
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PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL
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25 Cents per Yard, By the Roll.

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SUITS! Thin Suits. Fine Linen Suits. E Unoc. - Drap d'Ete Suits. Rich Woolen Cassiii- Quits Elegant Traveiling Suits-

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All manner of Beautiful Summer Wear,

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It is believed that no other railroad corporation in the country has ever made so large an expenditure from its own means before offering any of its securities to the public.

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Eight Per Cept, Mortgage Bonds upon the Louisiana division of 226 miles from New Orleans to the Sabine River. This will probably be the most valuable portion of the whole line, as it will be the only rail communication by which the enormous productions of Texas can reach the Southern

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The Bonds now offered are of two classes :-

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The Bonds are only in the denomination of \$1000, or £200 each, interest payable January and July, at the rate of eight per cent. currency in New York, or seven per cent. gold in London, at the option of the holder, at the time each coupon is due. Bonds can be registered, if desired.

NO BETTER SECURITY HAS BEEN OFFERED

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